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EXAMINER	
AMINI, JAVID A	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2672	

DATE MAILED: 01/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/834,255	GROSSMAN, PETER ALEXANDER	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Javid A Amini	2672	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *02 March 2004*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3, 5-8,10-12, 14 and 16-19* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed March 02, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant on page 7 paragraph 4 of remarks specifies the present invention relates to systems and methods for providing a zooming feature for an image on a screen, and is particularly applicable to touch-screen and stylus input type devices. Examiner's comment: with respect to the references Scia and Delorme. Scia 's invention relates to "dynamic control of zoom operation in computer graphics", and Delorme's invention relates to "integrated routing /mapping information" that is particularly applicable to small computers identified as personal digital assistants (PDA). Generally, such PDAs, handhelds or "palmtops" are provided with user alphanumeric input means such as a miniature keyboard, the Palm Computing Platform "graffiti" language for handwritten stylus or pen-point input, and so forth. The Examiner selected Delorme publication because, the zooming features are very important to extract information from Delorme's invention that involves routing/mapping information through a small display screen.

Applicant on page 8 lines 6-19 argues Scia does not suggest the zoom function should perform a zoom from a point indicated by the user. Examiner's reply: Scia in figs. 1a and ab illustrates a point 116 indicated by the user. Scia in col. 3 lines 45-67 teaches by clicking on the mouse button, a reference location (point) 122 and a ring 124 (circle) (Examiner's interpretation: the ring 124 could be corresponded to an icon or any other graphical object) having a predetermined diameter at the current position of the cursor 116 is fixed on the display screen 102 as shown in FIG. 3. The reference location 122 is located on the circumference of the ring

124. While the reference location 122 is representatively shown as a dot, it is understood, of course, that any graphical object may be chosen to represent the reference location. Fig. 3 shows that the cursor 116 is located substantially near or at the reference location 122. While holding the mouse button depressed (or alternatively, by clicking on the mouse button), the user can move the cursor 116 away from the reference location 122 in any direction on the display screen 102.

Applicant on page 8 last paragraph argues Scia does not teach the zoom function actuates from the chosen center to provide a clean zoomed image until stylus is removed from the screen. Examiner's reply: Contrary the reference Scia in fig. 5c shows the continuous zoom-in operation on the object 108 by keeping the cursor 116 outside the ring 124. Also Scia in col. 4 lines 36-42 teaches as long as the input device 112 is activated (the mouse button is depressed, has been clicked, etc.) and the direction line 126 is outside the ring 124, the zoom-in operation continues until some predetermined limit is reached.

Applicant on page 9 second paragraph argues the reference Scia teaches away from the present invention, because the cursor position must be inside the ring for zooming-out and outside of the ring for zooming-in operation. Examiner's reply: reasons for having a ring and a line inside or outside of the ring. Scia in col. 1, lines 57-67 discloses the user cannot zoom in/out with a single operation, and typically two different operations are required. For example, the user selects an item, such as a graphical representation of a magnifying glass that signifies a zoom-in operation. If the user wants to zoom-out, he has to access another item in order to activate and perform that operation. In addition, speed with which zoom operations are performed cannot be dynamically controlled by the user.

Applicant on page 10 lines 9-20 argues the references Scia and Delorme do not provide the center of the zoom to move with the movement of the stylus across the screen. Examiner's reply: Scia in figs. 5b and 5c illustrates positioning a cursor at a preselected position (this position could be the center of the zoom position) on screen display such that a reference location is fixed at preselected position. Also Delorme in col. 16 lines 62-67 teaches the graphical object is centered within rectangles, and a user can use the organizer's scroll buttons (dynamically changing) to zoom in and out for greater or lesser detail.

Examiner's comment: Applicant should be able to provide a definition to support the center of the zoom operation. Is that the same as a center of display screen? Or it can be on any point of the display screen?

Examiner encourages Applicant to schedule an interview.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 5-8,10-12, 14 and 16-19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sciammarella et al. (hereinafter, referred as Scia), and further view of DeLorme et al. (hereinafter referred as a DeLorme).

1. Claim 1,

"A system for manipulating an image on a screen, said system comprising: a touch-sensitive screen for displaying said image; a stylus for indicating a point on said screen by touching said screen; and generating means for generating said image on said screen, said generating means including a dynamic zoom means for carrying out a zoom action on said image on said screen; wherein said zoom means detects a point indicated by said stylus on said screen, and repeatedly performs a zoom action on said image on said screen using said detected point as the center of said zoom action until said stylus is removed from said screen", Scia on col. 5, lines 29-34 discloses that the operations may be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as a mouse, light-pen, touch-screen display, remote control device, etc., and a display monitor. Scia on col. 1, lines 22-25 discloses that is well known that via the user interface the user can, for example, view, manipulate, etc. images and graphical objects on a display screen via an input device such a mouse, light pen, keyboard, joystick, etc. And also Scia on col. 5, lines 14-18 discloses the conventional technique that provides a one-button, single operation that can be performed using the input device 112. The above-described dynamic control of direction and speed in zooming-in/out further enhances the graphical user interface. Scia in Fig. 3, illustrates that the cursor 116 is located substantially near or at the reference location 122. While holding the mouse button depressed (or alternatively, by clicking on the mouse button), the user can move the cursor 116 away from the reference location 122 in any direction on the display screen 102. For example, by operating the input device 112, the cursor 116 can be moved in north, south, east and west directions and in any other direction in-between with the full range of 360 degrees with respect to the reference location 122. Scia on col. 4, lines

22-29 discloses that as long as the input device 112 is activated (the mouse button is depressed, has been clicked, etc.) and the direction line 126 is outside the ring 124, the zoom-in operation continues until some predetermined limit is reached. FIGS. 5b and 5c show the continuous zoom-in operation on the object 108 by keeping the cursor 116 outside the ring 124. Scia's invention is not on touch-sensitive screen, but Scia on col. 5, lines 30-35 mentioned that the invention might be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as light pen, touch-screen display devices. However, Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Delorme in col. 16 lines 62-67 teaches the graphical object is centered within rectangles, and a user can use the organizer's scroll buttons (dynamically changing) to zoom in and out for greater or lesser detail. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DeLorme into Scia since the Scia is directed to a programmable controller for positioning a cursor at a preselected position on the screen display (as a dynamic control of zoom operation). And DeLorme uses a portable device with a stylus. The combination of these two inventions would allow a user dynamically controlling of zoom operation on a portable device, because such modification would correspond to the mapping information performed by the user engaged in the process of finding his/her location, and would thereby aid the user.

2. Claim 2.

"The system of claim 1, wherein said zoom action comprises an enlargement of said image on said screen about said indicated point", Scia in Figs. 5b-5c illustrates and enlargement of an image on screen.

3. Claim 3.

"The system of claim 1, wherein said zoom action comprises a reduction of said image on said screen about said indicated point", Scia in Figs. 4a-4b illustrates and reduction of an image on screen.

4. Claim 5.

"The system of claim 1, wherein said image is the graphical form of a mathematical object wherein a mathematical object comprises at least one of a mathematical function or a mathematical relation having a symbolic formula, and wherein said generating means includes means for generating said graphical form of said mathematical object", Scia in Figs. 1 and 3 illustrates graphical form of mathematical object (circle, triangle).

5. Claim 6.

"A method of manipulating an image on a touch-sensitive screen using a stylus, said method comprising the steps of: displaying said image on said screen; detecting an instruction to perform a zoom action on said image; detecting a point of contact of said stylus on said screen; setting a center of said zoom action at said detected point of contact of said stylus on said screen; and performing said zoom action on said image on said screen using said set center of zoom; and repeating said step of performing said zoom action until it is detected that said stylus has been removed from contact with said screen", Scia on col. 5, lines 29-34 discloses that the operations may be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform

the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as a mouse, light-pen, touch-screen display, remote control device, etc., and a display monitor. Scia on col. 1, lines 22-25 discloses that is well known that via the user interface the user can, for example, view, manipulate, etc. images and graphical objects on a display screen via an input device such a mouse, light pen, keyboard, joystick, etc. And also Scia on col. 5, lines 14-18 discloses the conventional technique that provides a one-button, single operation that can be performed using the input device 112. The above-described dynamic control of direction and speed in zooming-in/out further enhances the graphical user interface. Scia in Fig. 3, illustrates that the cursor 116 is located substantially near or at the reference location 122. While holding the mouse button depressed (or alternatively, by clicking on the mouse button), the user can move the cursor 116 away from the reference location 122 in any direction on the display screen 102. For example, by operating the input device 112, the cursor 116 can be moved in north, south, east and west directions and in any other direction in-between with the full range of 360 degrees with respect to the reference location 122. Scia on col. 4, lines 22-29 discloses that as long as the input device 112 is activated (the mouse button is depressed, has been clicked, etc.) and the direction line 126 is outside the ring 124, the zoom-in operation continues until some predetermined limit is reached. FIGS. 5b and 5c show the continuous zoom-in operation on the object 108 by keeping the cursor 116 outside the ring 124. Scia's invention is not on touch-sensitive screen, but Scia on col. 5, lines 30-35 mentioned that the invention might be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as light pen, touch-screen display devices. However, Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the

portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DeLorme into Scia since the Scia is directed to a programmable controller for positioning a cursor at a preselected position on the screen display (as a dynamic control of zoom operation). And DeLorme uses a portable device with a stylus. The combination of these two inventions would allow a user dynamically controlling of zoom operation on a portable device, because such modification would correspond to the mapping information performed by the user engaged in the process of finding his/her location, and would thereby aid the user.

6. Claim 7.

"The method of claim 6, wherein said zoom action is an enlargement of said image on said screen", Scia in Figs. 5b-5c illustrates and enlargement of an image on screen.

7. Claim 8.

"The method of claim 6, wherein said zoom action is a reduction of said image on said screen", Scia in Figs. 4a-4b illustrates and reduction of an image on screen.

8. Claim 10.

"The method of claim 6, wherein said image is the graphical form of a mathematical object, and wherein said step of displaying an image on said screen includes the step of generating said graphical form of said mathematical object", Scia in Figs. 1 and 3 illustrates graphical form of mathematical object (circle, triangle).

9. Claim 11.

"Computer software for manipulating an image on a screen using a stylus and a touch-screen, wherein the software includes: a software component for displaying the image on the screen; and a software component for conducting a zoom action on the image on the screen, said zoom action software component detecting a point indicated by the stylus on the screen and repeatedly performing a zoom action on the image on the screen using the detected point as the center of the zoom action until the stylus is determined to have been removed from the screen", Scia on col. 5, lines 29-34 discloses that the operations may be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as a mouse, light-pen, touch-screen display, remote control device, etc., and a display monitor. Scia on col. 1, lines 22-25 discloses that is well known that via the user interface the user can, for example, view, manipulate, etc. images and graphical objects on a display screen via an input device such a mouse, light pen, keyboard, joystick, etc. And also Scia on col. 5, lines 14-18 discloses the conventional technique that provides a one-button, single operation that can be performed using the input device 112. The above-described dynamic control of direction and speed in zooming-in/out further enhances the graphical user interface. Scia in Fig. 3, illustrates that the cursor 116 is located substantially near or at the reference location 122. While holding the mouse button depressed (or alternatively, by clicking on the mouse button), the user can move the cursor 116 away from the reference location 122 in any direction on the display screen 102. For example, by operating the input device 112, the cursor 116 can be moved in north, south, east and west directions and in any other direction in-between with the full range of 360 degrees with respect to the reference location 122. Scia on

col. 4, lines 22-29 discloses that as long as the input device 112 is activated (the mouse button is depressed, has been clicked, etc.) and the direction line 126 is outside the ring 124, the zoom-in operation continues until some predetermined limit is reached. FIGS. 5b and 5c show the continuous zoom-in operation on the object 108 by keeping the cursor 116 outside the ring 124. Scia's invention is not on touch-sensitive screen, but Scia on col. 5, lines 30-35 mentioned that the invention might be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as light pen, touch-screen display devices. However, Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DeLorme into Scia since the Scia is directed to a programmable controller for positioning a cursor at a preselected position on the screen display (as a dynamic control of zoom operation). And DeLorme uses a portable device with a stylus. The combination of these two inventions would allow a user dynamically controlling of zoom operation on a portable device, because such modification would correspond to the mapping information performed by the user engaged in the process of finding his/her location, and would thereby aid the user.

10. Claim 12.

"A data-processing system for manipulating an image, said system comprising: display means for displaying said image; indicating means for indicating a point on said display means; and

generating means for generating an image on said display means, said generating means including a zoom means for conducting a zoom action on said image on said display means; wherein, when said zoom means is activated, said zoom means determines when said indicating means is indicating to a point on said screen, and sets said indicated point as a zoom center; and wherein said zoom means repeatedly carries out said zoom action on said image on said screen about said zoom center until it is detected that said indicating means has stopped indicating to said point", Scia on col. 5, lines 29-34 discloses that the operations may be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as a mouse, light-pen, touch-screen display, remote control device, etc., and a display monitor. Scia on col. 1, lines 22-25 discloses that is well known that via the user interface the user can, for example, view, manipulate, etc. images and graphical objects on a display screen via an input device such a mouse, light pen, keyboard, joystick, etc. And also Scia on col. 5, lines 14-18 discloses the conventional technique that provides a one-button, single operation that can be performed using the input device 112. The above-described dynamic control of direction and speed in zooming-in/out further enhances the graphical user interface. Scia in Fig. 3, illustrates that the cursor 116 is located substantially near or at the reference location 122. While holding the mouse button depressed (or alternatively, by clicking on the mouse button), the user can move the cursor 116 away from the reference location 122 in any direction on the display screen 102. For example, by operating the input device 112, the cursor 116 can be moved in north, south, east and west directions and in any other direction in-between with the full range of 360 degrees with respect to the reference location 122. Scia on col. 4, lines 22-29 discloses that as long as the input device 112 is activated

(the mouse button is depressed, has been clicked, etc.) and the direction line 126 is outside the ring 124, the zoom-in operation continues until some predetermined limit is reached. FIGS. 5b and 5c show the continuous zoom-in operation on the object 108 by keeping the cursor 116 outside the ring 124. Scia's invention is not on touch-sensitive screen, but Scia on col. 5, lines 30-35 mentioned that the invention might be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as light pen, touch-screen display devices. However, Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DeLorme into Scia since the Scia is directed to a programmable controller for positioning a cursor at a preselected position on the screen display (as a dynamic control of zoom operation). And DeLorme uses a portable device with a stylus. The combination of these two inventions would allow a user dynamically controlling of zoom operation on a portable device, because such modification would correspond to the mapping information performed by the user engaged in the process of finding his/her location, and would thereby aid the user.

11. Claim 14.

"A data-processing method for the manipulation of an image on a screen, said method comprising the steps of: displaying said image on said screen; detecting an instruction to perform a zoom action on said image; detecting a point on said screen indicated at by an indicating

means; setting a center of said zoom action at said indicated point; and conducting said zoom action on said image on said screen about said set center of zoom; and repeating said step of conducting said zoom action until it is detected that said indicating means no longer indicates to said point", Scia on col. 5, lines 29-34 discloses that the operations may be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as a mouse, light-pen, touch-screen display, remote control device, etc., and a display monitor. Scia on col. 1, lines 22-25 discloses that is well known that via the user interface the user can, for example, view, manipulate, etc. images and graphical objects on a display screen via an input device such a mouse, light pen, keyboard, joystick, etc. And also Scia on col. 5, lines 14-18 discloses the conventional technique that provides a one-button, single operation that can be performed using the input device 112. The above-described dynamic control of direction and speed in zooming-in/out further enhances the graphical user interface. Scia in Fig. 3, illustrates that the cursor 116 is located substantially near or at the reference location 122. While holding the mouse button depressed (or alternatively, by clicking on the mouse button), the user can move the cursor 116 away from the reference location 122 in any direction on the display screen 102. For example, by operating the input device 112, the cursor 116 can be moved in north, south, east and west directions and in any other direction in-between with the full range of 360 degrees with respect to the reference location 122. Scia on col. 4, lines 22-29 discloses that as long as the input device 112 is activated (the mouse button is depressed, has been clicked, etc.) and the direction line 126 is outside the ring 124, the zoom-in operation continues until some predetermined limit is reached. FIGS. 5b and 5c show the continuous zoom-in operation on the object 108 by keeping the cursor 116

outside the ring 124. Scia's invention is not on touch-sensitive screen, but Scia on col. 5, lines 30-35 mentioned that the invention might be performed on a general-purpose personal computer programmed to perform the operations in accordance with the present invention and equipped with an input device such as light pen, touch-screen display devices. However, Delorme et al. teaches in (col. 12, lines 26-30) the portable device is typically equipped with gray-scale "touch-screen " for text/graphic display. Such "touch-screen " can be actuated at particular points and/or series of points by touching, tapping, or sliding on the screen with a stylus, or the equivalent of a pen or pencil point. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of DeLorme into Scia since the Scia is directed to a programmable controller for positioning a cursor at a preselected position on the screen display (as a dynamic control of zoom operation). And DeLorme uses a portable device with a stylus. The combination of these two inventions would allow a user dynamically controlling of zoom operation on a portable device, because such modification would correspond to the mapping information performed by the user engaged in the process of finding his/her location, and would thereby aid the user.

12. Claims 16-19

The limitations in claims 16-19 are similar to the claim 1's limitation, therefore the rejection of claim 1 applies to claims 16-19.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Javid A Amini
Examiner
Art Unit 2672

Javid Amini

PRIMARY EXAMINER